

The China Mail.

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HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 1884.

日五十月六年申甲

Price, \$2 per Month.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALLEN, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORDON, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES HENRY & Co., 37, Watlington, E. C. SAMPSON, DEACON & Co., 130 & 134, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—GALLIEN & PAINCE, 39, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 91, Park Row.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLE & Co., Singapore. C. HENNINGSEN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—MOSSES A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Saigon, QUIGLEY & Co., Amoy, WILSON & Co., Hongkong, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.—\$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND.—\$4,354,019.

CHIEF MANAGER.—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq., Hongkong.

MANAGER.—SHANGHAI, EVEN CAMERON, Esq., LONDON BANKERS, London and County Bank.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

FOR FIXED DEPOSITS.
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL DISCOUNTS.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS.—granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, July 14, 1884. 1161

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—The Assets of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will form a direct security for the repayment of sums deposited in the above Bank.

3.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time, will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$1,000 in any one year.

4.—Deposits may be on behalf of relations, of trusts, &c., in addition to the depositor's own account.

5.—Persons desirous of saving sums less than a dollar may do so by affixing clean ten-cent stamps to a form to be obtained at the Bank or at the Post Office. When the form is presented with ten clean stamps the depositor will be credited one dollar.

6.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

7.—Deposits may be forwarded from the Post by means of clean Hongkong Postage Stamps of any value.

8.—Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.

9.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment, or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

10.—Covers containing Pass-Books, Registered Letters containing Stamps or other Remittances, and generally, correspondence as to the business of the Bank will, if marked "In Hongkong Savings' Bank Business," be forwarded free of Postage or Registration Fees by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

11.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

12.—All documents connected with the business of the Savings' Bank are exempt from stamp duty.

For the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, April 25, 1884. 715

WITH reference to the above, BUSINESS will be commenced on the 1st May, 1884.

For the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, April 25, 1884. 716

Intimations.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts 1862 to 1883, whereby the liability of the Shareholders is limited to the amount of their Shares.)

CAPITAL.—£2,000,000.

First Issue of 100,000 Shares of £10 Each, Of which 50,000 are Reserved for Issue in India, China, Japan and the Colonies.

PAYABLE.
£1 on Application, £1 on Allotment, and the Balance of £8 at such times and in such sums not exceeding £2, as the Directors may determine, and at intervals of not less than one month.

(Interest at Five per cent. per annum will be allowed upon all payments made in advance of Calls.)

Directors:
CHRISTIAN ALPHONSE, Esq., D. L. W. P. Director of the International Bank of London, Limited.

LIONEL R. C. BOYLE, Esq., Of Messrs. Boyle, Campbell, Buxton & Co., 80, Lombard Street, E.C.

W. W. GARGILL, Esq., Founder of the Oriental Bank Corporation.

E. F. HARRISON, Esq., C.S.L., Formerly President of the Bank of Bengal.

A. J. MACDONALD, Esq., Late of Sir Charles Forbes & Co., and formerly President of the Bank of Bombay.

SIR BENJAMIN C. C. PINE, K.C.M.G., Oriental Club, Hanover Square, late Governor of Leeward Islands.

GRANT HEATHLY TODD-HEATHLY, Esq., 15, Carlton House Terrace, London, S.W.

BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, LIMITED.

THE BANK OF SCOTLAND (Edinburgh, London and Branches).

Brokers:
MESSRS. STEER, LAWFORD & CURETON, 3, Drury's Gardens, E.C.

Solicitors:
MESSRS. HOLLAM, SON & COWARD, Mining Lane, London.

Interim Secretary:
R. T. ROHDE, Esq., Temporary Offices: 40, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

Forms of Application for SHARES may be obtained from the OFFICES of the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Hongkong, 13th August, 1884. 1307

THE HONGKONG & CHINA TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL, 500,000 DOLLARS.
10,000 Shares of \$50 each, \$5 payable on Application, \$10 on Allotment, and the Remainder by Calls as required.

Provisional Committee:
The Hon. W. KESWICK (Chairman).
The Hon. T. JACKSON.
The Hon. F. D. SASSOON.
C. P. CHATTER, Esq., Wm. DANBY, Esq., W. H. FORBES, Esq., W. K. HUGHES, Esq., A. JOHNSON, Esq., J. A. MOSLEY, Esq., Wm. WOTTON, Esq.

BANKERS:
THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Engineers:
Wm. DANBY, Esq., M. Inst. C.E.
R. K. LEIGH, Esq., Assoc. M. Inst. C.E.

Solicitors:
Messrs. BRERETON, WOTTON AND DEACON.

Temporary Offices:
13, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.
THE Company has been formed for the purpose of constructing, equipping, and working a series of Low Level Steam Tramways in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

Two Special Ordinances (Nos. 6 and 7 of 1883) have been passed by the Legislative Council and the Government authorizing the construction and working of the same.

Victoria is very favourably adapted for Tramways, owing to its configuration, the easy gradients of its principal streets, (the main thoroughfare from the East to the West ends, along which the Tramways will be laid), and the immense incalculable traffic.

The Tramways will be constructed in the best and most substantial manner, and with all the latest improvements, with steel girder rails, bedded in concrete, but no wood or other perishable material will be used.

The Tramways are intended to be worked by Steam Traction, such being much more economical, trustworthy, and under more efficient control, having more power of overcoming gradients, and giving better results (pecuniary and otherwise) than horse, compressed air, electricity or other motive power.

The engines will be constructed according to the Board of Trade regulations and will in no way be a nuisance, being almost noiseless, and having no machinery, smoke, or steam visible.

The Committee anticipate, from the relatively low cost per mile of the projected Tramways, combined with other numerous advantages connected with the undertaking, that the dividend returns will be satisfactory.

There is no agreement or contract in existence affecting this undertaking.

Plans and Estimates may be seen at the Office, and the full Prospectus and Forms of Application for Shares and every other information may be obtained from

THE SECRETARY AND ENGINEERS,
No. 13, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

APPLICATIONS for SHARES will be Received until the 31st SEPTEMBER, 1884. 1310

For Sale.

TAILORING GOODS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., beg to announce that they have just received a very large assortment of material in the newest patterns for the Autumn and Winter trade, and having now the assistance of three of the best London Cutters, they are able to guarantee the prompt and satisfactory execution of orders.

All Clothes made will be equal in style and fit to those of the London West-end Tailors, and superior in general workmanship and finish.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., have the pleasure to submit the following greatly reduced prices, at which they are prepared to fulfil orders.

Dress Suits in Black Superfines and new Cashmeres, from \$35.
Diagonal Morning Coats and Vests, " \$20.
Fancy Angola Trousers, " \$7.
Fancy Angola or Homespun Suits in great variety, " \$22.
Fancy Angola Sack Coats and Trousers, " \$14.
Blue & White Serge, " \$10.
White and Coloured Flannel Coats and Trousers, " \$11.
Fancy Cloth and Diagonal Over-Coats in all substances, " \$20.
Ulsters in Frieze, Witney and Homespuns, " \$25.
Riding Pants, and Breeches, in Cassimere and Cord, " \$10.
Flannel Pyjamas, " 4.50

Hongkong, August 15, 1884. 1371

NOTICE.

SAYLE & Co. beg to inform their Customers and the Public in general that in consequence of the Death of the SENIOR PARTNER, the BUSINESS carried on in HONGKONG will be CLOSED

On or before the 31st day of August Next,

AND THE WHOLE OF THE

STOCK is now offered at a REDUCTION of 25 per Cent.

on the Marked Prices.

Special terms will be made for parcels of Goods over \$100 in value purchased at one time.

All Sales from this date will be for Cash only. Customers are requested to make immediate Payment of Amounts due by them to the late Firm.

SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, June 9, 1884. 951

OVERSTRUNG TRICHORD COTTAGE

PIANOS,

by

NEUMEYER & Co., WEIDENSLÄUFER & ROSENKRANZ.

Specially manufactured for this climate.

COMPLETE IRON FRAME AND TUNING PLATE,

Unrivalled for Brilliance and Sweetness of Tone.

FINEST TOUCH.

Price for Cash, from \$230 to \$250.

On Hire, per month, from \$15 to \$20.

Special attention is called to the fact that after having hired a Piano for 14 months, it will become without further payment the property of the hirer.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Prof. A. VITA,
4, Old Bailey Street.
Hongkong, July 14, 1884. 1159

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices of the Company, No. 14, Praya Central, at 3 o'clock p.m. on MONDAY, the 18th Instant, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, and a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1884.

The Transfer BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to the 18th Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
D. GILLIES, Secretary.

Hongkong, August 1, 1884. 1273

HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS.

WYNNHAM STREET, HONGKONG.

THE Underigned begs to notify the Public of Hongkong and the Coast Ports that he will RE-OPEN

THE HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS on the 1st March.

The whole of the ROOMS have been newly furnished throughout, and there are ROOMS suitable for either Married Couples or Single Persons.

THE TABLE will be supplied with the BEST the market can provide.

THE WINES and LIQUORS supplied, both at the Bar and Table will be of the VERY BEST BRANDS.

GENTLEMEN desirous of taking Meals, such as SUPPER and DINNER, can have ALL REQUISITE information by applying to

GEORGE STAINFIELD, Proprietor.
Hongkong, February 28, 1884. 308

Intimations.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 25th day of August, current, at Three o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1884.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 1, 1884. 1267

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the City Hall, Hongkong, on MONDAY, the 25th day of August, current, at Three o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1884.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, August 1, 1884. 1268

NOTICE.

PERSONS desirous of exchanging Sold ONE DOLLAR NOTES for CASH, may do so at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation from this date.

For the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Amoy, 1st July, 1884. 1080

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, (Authority having been granted by the HONGKONG JUDICIAL OFFICE, on

SATURDAY,
the 16th Instant, at Noon, on Board, THE SPANISH BARQUE 'CALIFORNIA,'

420 TONS,

as she lies in Yau-na-ti Bay with ANCHORS, CHAINS, SAILS, RIGGING, &c., in Four Lots, viz.,—

THE VESSEL, SAILS, RIGGING, 2 ANCHORS AND CHAINS, &c., &c.

A 3,000 lbs Anchor & 135 fathoms 11 Chain. A 10 1/2 in. Manila Hays.

The Vessel to be at Purchaser's risk and Half of the Purchase Money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, the Balance on completion of transfer, all Charges of which are to be borne by the Purchaser.

The Vessel is open to inspection. For further Particulars, apply to

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers.

Hongkong, August 7, 1884. 1316

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, (Unless previously disposed of by Private Contract),

MONDAY,
the 18th August, 1884, at Noon, on Board, THE FRENCH BRIG 'RAMIER,'

now lying in this harbour (Kowloon Bay), of 280 Tons Register, carrying about 400 Tons dead weight, built in Sunderland, County Durham, and SHROTHED with YELLOW METAL in August last, with all her TACKLE and APPAREL, and ready to go to sea.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the Purchase Money to be paid on fall of hammer, the rest on transfer, the Vessel to be at Purchaser's risk immediately after being knocked down.

For further Particulars, apply to the CAPTAIN on Board, or to the AUCTIONEER.

G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, August 11, 1884. 1341

PUBLIC AUCTION.

SAYLE & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,
the 18th, and

THURSDAY,
the 21st Instant, respectively, commencing at 2 o'clock each day, at the

'VICTORIA EXCHANGE,'

THE BALANCE OF THEIR FURNISHING AND UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENTS,

comprising:—

BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY CARPETS, with and without BORDERS, AXMINSTER and SHERRINS RUGS and MATS, VELVET CENTRE and SOFA CARPETS, STAIRS and FUR CARPETS, TAPESTRY, REPP and DAMASK CURTAIN MATERIALS, WHITE and COLOURED DIMITIES and CRISTONNES for CURTAINS, LACE CURTAINS, WHITE and COLOURED MOSQUITO NETS, TOLLETT COVERS and QUILTS, PERAMBULATORS, MIRRORS, TAPESTRY VEST and CLOTH CASES, TABLES, ONE BAIZES and FLOOR COTTONS, COIR MATTINGS and MATS, VIENNA BENTWOOD FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERY TRIMMINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, FURNISHING TRIMMINGS, CAMP CHAIRS and STOOLS, YANKEE FOLDING SEATERS, &c., &c., &c.

ORDERS from LADIES or GENTLEMEN unable to attend left with the Auctioneers will be duly executed.

The whole to be sold without the slightest reserve.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery in Bank Notes.

SAYLE & Co., Victoria Exchange, Hongkong.

Hongkong, August 12, 1884. 1949

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Underigned has received instructions from the Executors to Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,
the 19th August, 1884, at 2 p.m., at the residence of late Mr. W. B. SPATZ, No. 10, Hollywood Road.

SUNDY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—

DRAWING-ROOM SUITE, BLACKWOOD CARVED MARBLE TABLE, CHINA GLASSES, PICTURES AND ORNAMENTS.

DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, WHISKY, CROCKERY, GLASS and PLATED WARE, and LAMPS.

DOUBLE IRON and WOODEN BEDSTEPS, WARDROBES, CHEST OF DRAWERS, TOILET TABLES and GLASS, WASTEPAPER, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued.

TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, August 13, 1884. 1353

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

WE Have this day Admitted as a PARTNER in our Firm Mr. WILLIAM SNEEL ORR.

Our PARTNERS now are Mr. THOMAS DEAS ROYD, Mr. EDWARD NEILSON ROSE, Mr. THOMAS COVILL and Mr. WILLIAM SNEEL ORR.

BOYD & Co. Amoy, 1st July, 1884. 1080

To Let.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES in MARINE HOUSE, Queen's Road, now occupied by the 'Novelty Store.'

Apply to HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Hongkong, July 14, 1884. 1168

TO LET.

N. O. 25B, PRAYA CENTRAL, Nos. 4, 7 and 8, SEYMOUR TERRACE, No. 7, GARDEN ROAD (known as 'HARPERVILLE'), No. 4, Old Bailey Street.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, August 7, 1884. 1317

TO LET.

THE PREMISES now occupied by us, No. 11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. For further Particulars apply to Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co. Hongkong, August 1, 1883. 226

TO LET.

GREENMOUNT, DORIAN ROAD, from the 1st of September, 1884.

Apply to GILMAN & Co. Hongkong, July 21, 1884. 1204

TO LET, FURNISHED.

TO LET, FURNISHED, No. 10, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to MANAGER, China Mail Office. Hongkong, April 15, 1884. 656

TO BE LET.

N. O. 6, UPPER MORQUE TERRACE.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, April 5, 1884. 606

G O D O W N S - T O L E T.

PRAYA EAST AND WANGHAI ROAD.

For Particulars, apply to SIEMSEN & Co. Hongkong, April 26, 1882. 767

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW. (Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, NEW-CHWANG, HANKOW and Ports of the YANGTSE.)

The Steamship 'Puyang,' Captain BARROET, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 16th Instant, at 5 p.m., instead of as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co. Hongkong, August 14, 1884. 1350

STEAM TO BOMBAY VIA STRAITS.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Chartered Steamship 'Adonia' will leave for the above place on SATURDAY, 16th Inst., at 3 p.m.

A. MEYER, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, August 4, 1884. 1294

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

The Steamship 'Kong-pai,' Captain BOHANNAN, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 16th Instant, at 4 p.m.

present supply of opium is obtained from districts situated far in the interior, at Wai-chung, Kiating, Chin, Tien-pak, and elsewhere lying on the borders of Kwangsi and Hunan. The supply imported by the night steamer would cease as well as that imported by the junk. There would probably be no great and unmet demand for this article of foreign trade, as opium, which constitutes more than half of the animal food eaten by the natives, would be imported from the island of Hainan; and also there would be nothing to prevent the importation of opium from this island, where cattle are reared in large numbers by the natives for their own consumption. The stoppage of the cattle-trade on the river would influence to some slight extent the illicit exportation of opium, as the bands of drovers, it is well known, usually invest their savings in a few bullocks, which they sell en route to villages in the interior at a rate cheaper than possibly could be done by traders, who pay duty and transit dues. But comes in large quantities from Canton, but of the more common kitchen vegetables, we are informed, will be sent to Kowloon and Amoy, and at Amoy sufficient to keep us supplied for two months. Poultry of all kinds would increase in price as the artificial rearing establishments for these privileged 'antimies' are all situated in or near Canton. The supply of pond fish would also be seriously curtailed and create a demand for sea and river fish, which only could be supplied by permitting the fishing junks to proceed to sea. Other commodities, such as rice, oil, matting, silk, cloth and tea even, would all more or less be affected by a blockade.

The results of a blockade, would, we think, be more seriously felt by the Chinese than by us. The passage boats plying between the Colony and the various ports and villages situated on the river banks as far as Canton, would be laid up in ordinary, and their ignorant and turbulent crews cast out of employment. The various gardeners and orchard keepers, who gain a living by supplying the market with produce, would find their stock left on their hands. First of all, would cease their inquiries; there would be a run on the native banks for deposits, and to illustrate the proverb 'that it is an ill bird that blows nobody good,' the pawnbrokers would be doing a roaring trade. The Nam-pak house that supply markets in the vicinity would find also their profits curtailed. The export trade in Chinese manufactured goods from Fatsien, the Birmingham and Manchester of China, would be checked.

Such is one view of the case; but we are inclined to think that it is too gloomy a one. One thing is, however, certain, there will be a general rise in prices of all articles of food, but the supply would be seriously and injuriously stopped we do not for a moment believe. If that great network of rivers, draining by the way some 160,000 square miles of territory, fell into the sea by one month, and that month was the month of June, there would be a serious ground for apprehension. But this is not the case; and it would be impossible for the French to keep back our supplies for any great length of time. The extra profit would be the bolder traders to run the blockade, and the more timid to send their wares by the outlets, big and small, lying between here and the main embouchure of the system to the west of Macao. The Chinese would glory in such a trade, for nothing strikes their fancy more than any business that has a spice of wickedness and adventure in it, as the salt and opium-boats that surreptitiously leave these shores almost every night amply testify. The increased delay by a circuitous route would doubtless increase the price of articles supplied to us, but after a few days, the trade would go on regularly, the difference in price being chiefly due to the additional transit duties levied at the different barriers which are found in China; a few miles apart, and by the risk due to articles of a perishable nature being destroyed by the increased delay.

After the first week or two, supposing the blockade to be a protracted one, we should be supplied from Canton as before, the goods coming via Macao per White Cloud instead of by the *Honan* and *Hankow*. The real difficulty we apprehend would be to secure the return, on the part of our provision purchasers, to the old prices after all cause for manning the high ones had disappeared.

TELEGRAMS.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

London, Aug. 14.

The Chinese Government has presented a note to the Treaty Powers protesting against the bombardment of Keelung and declaring their intention of retaining the demands of the French for payment of an indemnity.

REPORT OF THE FRENCH CONSTITUTION. London, Aug. 14.

The Congress of Versailles has adopted a Bill for the reform of the constitution by a very large majority.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

PASSAGE CANAL.—Admiral, July 25; *Apur*, *Admiral*, *Admiral*, and *Admiral*, July 31.

The S. S. *Memphis* left Sydney for this port on the 3rd inst.

The S. S. *Lydia* left Singapore for this port on the 12th inst.

DOCK MOVEMENTS.—The *Blas* went to Kowloon Dock to-day.

The departure of the S. S. *Mejoo* for Singapore and Penang is postponed until Monday, the 18th inst. at 4 p.m.

The Government Astronomer reports the *Lyndon* to be slowly approaching from the Pacific.

The S. S. *City of Peking*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to July 26th, has arrived at Yokohama, and will sail for this port on the 17th inst.

Mrs. Molcher & Co. inform us that the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer *Berona* left Singapore yesterday afternoon for this port, and she may be expected to arrive here on the 21st inst.

This morning, Mr. P. F. Dyer, Lyndhurst Terrace, was charged before Mr. Wio at the Police Court with unlawfully allowing an unlicensed dog to be at large. It seems Mr. Dyer's dog bit a young boy, named Tang Wai. The boy was taken to the Government Civil Hospital, where Wardenmaster Henry Watson cauterized and dressed the wound, which he described as two slight scratches. The case was dismissed on the defendant paying \$2 compensation to complainant.

We learn from the *Macao Independent* that permission has been definitely granted to St. Bernardino de Santa Fernandez, as agent for Messrs Russell & Co., for the erection of a glass manufactory on the site known as the Barra. If our memory serves us right, we believe that a good deal of discussion and opposition followed the application of Mr. Dalton Sayle for an establishment of the kind being erected at Barra, and for some reason or other Mr. Sayle changed his mind and abandoned his scheme for the manufactory in the Holy City.

THESE CAS, we assume, be no doubt about the bellicose nature of the telegram from London published in another column. Unless the French give way, or the word of the Chinese Government is to be regarded as not of the slightest value, this telegraphic advice must mean war. The French have struck their first blow, no doubt as a warning to China of their intentions and their naval and military power, and the Chinese Government answers by an explicit official declaration, which is more defiant in tone than any declaration which has previously come from Peking. It is difficult to believe that the French will waive the payment of an indemnity; it is equally difficult to believe that the Chinese Government, in face of this declaration, will pay one without another and a more severe blow being dealt to China by the French naval and military forces. We fear that even the dignity of France will scarcely allow her to settle the dispute without obtaining from China a more substantial representation of her claim of £10,000,000 sterling than the capture of a cooling station in Formosa. A week or two ago, we published a special cablegram from Shanghai, stating that China would not pay one cent indemnity. This was before the capture of Keelung. Events have proved that this advice accurately represented the situation. The only hope now of a peaceful settlement lies in the mediation of foreign Powers. At present these Powers do not appear to have meddled in the dispute; or, if they have, their exertions do not appear to have improved the situation. We expect hourly to receive news of important events from the North.

From a private letter received here from Tamsui, dated Aug. 6th, we make the following extracts:—Just a few lines to let you know that we are in a great state of trepidation, but by no means of fear at present. The French commenced to bombard Keelung yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, and in an hour and fifteen minutes the tricolor was flying over the forts. The Chinese on the whole behaved very creditably, and managed to fire four rounds and hit the Admiral's ship as many times before they evacuated the fort, but their few guns could not withstand the united fire of the Frenchman's twenty-five, which were splendidly and accurately served. The French directed their fire exclusively on the forts, and did not molest the inhabitants of the town, although they unfortunately destroyed a couple of fishing villages in the vicinity. I hear this morning that about 50 of the Chinese were killed by the exploding shells, and that ten or twelve of the French were wounded on landing from their boats. I do not think that the French will make up their minds to take and occupy the whole island, which is not at all unlikely. In the meantime they will hold Keelung as a cooling station and a place of occasional rendezvous.

A FALLOUT escape and a heroic rescue occurred recently in the Northern Railroad bridge near Montville, Conn. As a train swept around the curve the engine saw a man and woman on the bridge directly in its track. There was no chance to use the brakes, and he expected to have a frightful accident to report. Just as he was about to close his eyes to shut out the tragedy, the man caught up the woman, threw her over the rail into the water below, and vaulted over himself and rescued the woman from drowning. Those who witnessed this episode say they never saw a braver or cooler act in their lives.

A Mexican girl has three well developed arms. She can do up her hair without crumpling her mouth full of hairpins.

A Texas Judge is credited with the following decision: 'The fact is, Jones, the fall is an old, rickety affair, as cold as an iron wedge. You applied to this court for a release on bail, giving it as your opinion that you would freeze to death there. The weather has not moderated, and to keep you from freezing I will direct the sheriff to hang you at four o'clock this afternoon.'

The Capture of Keelung.

The following are extracts from a private letter, dated Tamsui August 7th. The writer was present at the bombardment of Keelung.

On the 4th August two French men of war came into harbour at about mid-day. One was the flagship *La Galissonniere*. Soon after they arrived a third French man of war, which was already in harbour (the *Villars*) commenced making preparations for fighting. At 4 p.m. Admiral Levesque sent his aide-de-camp on shore with a despatch notifying that he would attack the forts at 8 o'clock on the following morning. We were in nice mess, for there was not a British vessel in the harbour, and it was utterly impossible for us to escape overboard on account of the number of robbers in the neighbourood. Fortunately the same day a small German schooner came in—the first merchant vessel that had arrived here for three weeks—so I decided to transfer myself and those for whose safety I was responsible to the German vessel for protection.

Next morning at 7 o'clock, I took a lady off to the schooner and was returning to the shore when smoke was seen seawards. We thought it was another gunboat, but it turned out to be the *Missa Douglas* Laupack's launch. It had been chartered at Tamsui by the Consul to fetch the British subjects here—seven in all. The launch went alongside the flagship, and the Admiral told them to look sharp, and do what they had to do as quickly as possible. As a matter of fact, the launch had scarcely time to come to the German schooner and take off its baggage—before the bombardment commenced.

Shortly before 8 o'clock a red flag was hoisted on the Admiral's vessel, then a signal gun was fired, and then down came the red flag and the tri-colour took its place. At the same moment the three vessels blazed away at the forts. The Chinese almost instantly returned the fire. But short work, however, was made of the forts; in a quarter of an hour it was all over with them. In the principal fort there were only five guns, but the French had between twenty and thirty at their command. There was, in fact, not a ghost of a chance for the Chinese, although I am told they managed to hit the frigate three or four times.

We left about 12-30, the *Cochet* having then come round, and picked up a. She landed us at Tamsui in the evening. On the following day we heard that the French landed a force and took possession of the place.

NOTES FROM THE METROPOLIS.

(From our Correspondent.)

London, July 10th.

What carnival in this wide world could have been better worth attending than Holey with two fine days guaranteed. Undoubtedly people 'do' you royally at Holey. I received an invitation for both days and found a reserved saloon carriage full of nice people at Paddington, and we ran down without stopping and were quickly rowed on board the house-boat for which we were bound. The scene was almost indescribable—hospitality unbounded and the coloring magnificent. Most gorgeous of all were the 'blazers' of the men. There was some excitement when Lordno, the winner of the Diamond Sculls for five consecutive years, was defeated. We all greatly admired the Eton boys rowing in superb form lengths ahead of their opponents, and we sympathized with two or three well-placed men who fainted in their seats from the great heat and a well fought race. But the real attraction was the varied scene, the procession of punt, dingy, skiff and shallop, loaded with gay freights in gayest gauds. Three gondolas moved swiftly about, propelled by romantic looking Italian Romans, gorgeous in feathered hat and crimson waistband. You met friends at every turn as you moved your boat slowly through the mass. Drinks and luncheons were to be had in every direction, and visits to other house boats were the pleasantest form of afternoon calling. The meeting was the most successful for many years past, and if such lovely summer weather could always be guaranteed it is alarming to think where all the visitors would be accommodated.

Three fine days and a thunderstorm is the Frenchman's definition of an English summer. I should like that Continental to have spent the last fortnight in a punt in a leafy nook in a backwater near Malow, with the streaming sunlight around him, the deep hum of the insect life alone breaking the delicious midday drowsy stillness, and a pretty English girl to talk to him.

For many a long year to be remembered with innumerable white stones will be the never in the annals of the contests has more perfect weather been given to the brilliant crowd forming the four sides of the square at Lords. And never has there been such a display of light and airy toilettes. The long continued sunshine removed every doubt, and the show of 'lovely women' attracted they looked their best was a sight to see. A two days match is always an advantage; people tire on the third day, and when at a quarter to six Oxford proved the winner, everybody was well satisfied with the undisplayed conclusion. About four o'clock the boating became very deadly, the Cambridge innings closing very unexpectedly for 177 runs, leaving Oxford

but 80 runs to get to win. In the new innings a sensation start was recorded which for the time raised the hopes of the light blues. The second ball clean bowled Brian. O'Brien came in, but the first ball he received clean bowled him, and amid a torrent of applause the dark blue crack made his way back to the Pavilion. But the runs then came steadily, and the game finished with seven wickets to spare.

In spite of the heat and the depression of trade, the theatres are said to be full nightly, and the London season is in its fullest and gayest zenith. The Park is a wonderful sight about seven o'clock in the evening, 'The Corner' to 'Princes Gate' being one block of magnificence. The wealth and aristocracy of London pay daily homage to the shrine of fortune here.

It was everywhere reported that the action against Lord Garmyle had fallen through. Now it is announced that no arrangement has been come to between the parties, and that the report of a settlement is untrue. Bribes have been delivered to console engaged. Mr. G. Russell and Mr. H. W. H. which are for Miss Farnley. The Attorney General, the Hon. Bernard Coleridge and Mr. R. S. Wright are retaining for Lord Garmyle. Heavy fees on counsel have been paid and witnesses on the plaintiff's side have been subpoenaed. It is anticipated that the case will come before the Queen's Bench shortly. Damages are laid at £30,000.

The Prince and Princess of Wales opened the Alexandra House, a few days ago. The old prejudices against people earning their daily bread by honest work, which I recently alluded to as disappearing, are rapidly dying away as regards ladies who are earning their own livelihood. We now have a number of ladies who are properly qualified, a few earning large incomes and many attaining independence. There are now probably twenty successful lady artists for one forty years ago. In post and telegraph offices, in private offices, workshops and manufacturing concerns are found handier and more reliable and honest than men. The 'girl of the period' now-a-days has many openings and she is not slow to avail herself of them. Alexandra House is founded in Kensington Gore to provide a home for the many girls attracted by the facilities offered at South Kensington Museum for women culture, and its establishment will do much by affording an example for the building of similar houses.

This is an age of baroque and queer fashions. Scarcely a London season passes without a fashion of raising money for charitable purposes by bazaar, shows and other merry conceits. I was at one of the latest and most successful 'sales of works' at Kensington a few days ago. The subject realized was a 'street in Cairo' effectively and in a most dramatic way. The ladies and gentlemen being arrayed in what they considered typical Egyptian apparel. If these ladies could see the original Egyptian in her dirty muffler, with her full black eyes, the abiding places of countless flies, they would be less anxious to imitate this special type of beauty.

(To be concluded.)

SUPREME COURT.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION. (Before the Hon. J. Russell, P. M. J.) Friday, Aug. 15.

GRANT V. BERRY.—\$32.50. This claim was brought by the plaintiff as the assignee of the defendant, and was for the sum of \$32.50. The defendant had paid the money to the plaintiff, but the plaintiff had not received the receipt for the money. The court found in favor of the plaintiff, and ordered the defendant to pay the sum of \$32.50.

LAV AND A. YOUNG.—\$7.50. Plaintiff, a gardener, claimed the above amount as rent for flowers for the month of March and May and a few days of July. Defendant produced the receipt for June, but did not produce receipts for the other months. The court found in favor of the plaintiff, and ordered the defendant to pay the sum of \$7.50.

WESTER V. SANTOS.—\$17.83. The plaintiff is the proprietor of the Macao Club, situated in Old Bailey St. His claim consisted of \$6.33 for chits signed in the Club, and 23 months' subscription as a member. The defendant had paid the money to the plaintiff, but the plaintiff had not received the receipt for the money. The court found in favor of the plaintiff, and ordered the defendant to pay the sum of \$17.83.

CAMPBELL AND ANOTHER V. SALMON.—INTERPLEADER. In this case, Mr. Campbell and a gentleman whose name did not come out in the case, the plaintiffs, as the landlords of house No. 19, Wyndham Street, had distrained for rent certain furniture in the house while it was in the occupation of Mr. Salmon. Mr. Campbell's right to seize the furniture has now been disputed by Mr. M. Campbell, who says the furniture was hired from him by the defendant, Mr. Salmon.

Mr. Macdonald, the Court Bailiff, said that on the 7th August he went to house No. 19, Wyndham Street, and saw the defendant, Mr. Salmon, and asked him for payment of the rent. Mr. Salmon said he had no money, but he would try to make arrangements to pay. Witness then made a certain portion of the property marked in the inventory. Mr. Campbell told him it was no use Mr. Campbell taking the property, because it belonged to Mr. Campbell. The goods seized were still in the hands of the Bailiff. Some days after witness seized the goods Mr. Campbell informed him that Mr. Campbell had told him that the property was hired from him by the defendant, Mr. Salmon.

Mr. Campbell then gave evidence. He produced his book containing an inventory of furniture which he hired out to Mr. Salmon on the 8th April at 8 p.m. per month. The articles marked 'C' in the list produced showed what belonged to him, and these marked 'B' were Mr. Salmon's. He had given no notice to Mr. Campbell that the furniture belonged to him until after the distraint was enforced.

In answer to his Lordship Mr. Campbell said his claim at the time the distraint was made amounted to \$70, two months' rent; there was another month's rent due now. His Lordship said he was afraid Mr. Campbell would get his furniture would have to pay Mr. Campbell the rent due; his Lordship said he was afraid Mr. Campbell would get his furniture would have to pay Mr. Campbell the rent due; his Lordship said he was afraid Mr. Campbell would get his furniture would have to pay Mr. Campbell the rent due.

Mr. Campbell mentioned that he had been told by Mr. Macdonald, the Bailiff, that the furniture had been returned to some one for \$100. Mr. Macdonald said a man had come to him last Friday and told him he had a bill of sale on the furniture. He told this man to go and get the bill, but the man never came back, and he did not know where to find him, as he had never seen him before.

Enquiries were made at the Registration Office to see if any bill of sale had been registered. Mr. Sangster reported that no bill had been registered.

His Lordship asked Mr. Salmon if he was not able to pay the rent. Mr. Salmon said he was not able to do so at present. He had offered to pay \$50 to Mr. Campbell. He could give no security. He was not able to pay the rent. He was not able to pay the rent. He was not able to pay the rent.

His Lordship asked Mr. Salmon if he could arrange to get time. Mr. Salmon said that was all he wished. His Lordship said he could see justice would be better done to everybody if some terms could be come to Mr. Salmon as a business man and not as a debtor. He said he was not able to pay the rent. He was not able to pay the rent. He was not able to pay the rent.

His Lordship said he would have to pay Mr. Campbell another month's rent, or give a month's notice and stay in the house. Mr. Campbell said he was willing to allow Mr. Salmon to come back to his house, without paying a month's rent. He had not been hard on him throughout, and he had no wish to be hard on him now. Mr. Salmon asked if he would be allowed to take away his clothes. His Lordship said he would allow him to take away everything that was not seized. The goods seized would still remain in the hands of the Bailiff.

His Lordship then dismissed the parties, giving them until Monday to come to some arrangement.

HUNTERFAITH V. MARMANDE, \$1,000; MARMANDE V. HUNTERFAITH, \$1,000. His Lordship delivered judgment in these cases this afternoon. His first deal was with the case of Hunterfaith against Marmande. He said the plaintiff sued defendant for \$1,000 for the wrongful dismissal from his service as a barber. It appeared that the defendant had been dismissed from his service on the 24th of July. Plaintiff had stated the circumstances which led to his leaving the place, that Marmande had ordered him to go away, as he did not want his services any more, that he told him to go to his own house, pack up his things and leave his bag behind by the door, and that he had no longer. The first question was, did defendant dismiss the plaintiff, did he order him to leave his service. His Lordship thought there could be no doubt that defendant did tell the plaintiff to leave on the Sunday and Monday, that he intended to leave and employ him no longer. The next point was whether or not defendant was justified in so doing. It was clear there was a good deal of feeling got up between the plaintiff and his fellow workmen, arising from the defendant's dismissal. Plaintiff seemed to have gone out of his way to try and take some money out of these men's pockets that was going there very properly, for two reasons, first because it gave them an interest in their work, and secondly because, as defendant said, it gave them a check on the employers for the amount of cash received in the business. Out of the ill feeling which existed between plaintiff and his fellow workmen, he wanted to deprive them of this money without benefiting himself in any way. His Lordship thought there could have been a quite intelligible if he had complained because he thought he was entitled to a portion of the money himself. He, however, simply wanted to benefit Mr. Marmande at the expense of his fellow workmen. That was really the only thing which led to the dispute between the parties. Plaintiff asked defendant to make this rule, and defendant was quite justified in saying he would do nothing of the sort, and telling the plaintiff it was none of his business. This seems to have annoyed plaintiff, and he got on with Mr. Marmande because he did not notice with his application. The disputes seem to have been carried on between them on the Sunday and Monday, and there was feeling shown, but on the whole his Lordship did not think defendant (Marmande) was justified in dismissing the plaintiff. He thought there was a great deal of ill language and a great deal of irritation on both sides. He held therefore that plaintiff was entitled to damages, but damages very much less than the amount claimed. Plaintiff could clearly get 'compensation' law at a higher salary as his services were very valuable either here or in Shanghai. The loss he had sustained was therefore much smaller than he claimed. At the same time his Lordship thought the offer made by Mr. Marmande was a fair one. He would give the plaintiff the amount of a third class passage home, and a month's salary, from the day he left.

Mr. Denys (who appeared for Mr. Marmande) asked his Lordship to make an order that the passage be provided for plaintiff. His Lordship said he would certainly not do that. He would order the amount of a third class passage to be paid over to plaintiff to do anything he liked with it. He gave costs. The other action was dismissed.

W. MARMANDE V. D. G. LUCAS. In this case, Mr. D. G. Lucas appeared for the plaintiff, and said he had succeeded in the suit. Instead of claiming \$200 for damages, the plaintiff had done, he asked for an account to be taken between the parties. It was perfectly certain under the circumstances, there was no definite time for the partnership to exist, and he therefore was in a partnership with Mr. Lucas. The partnership was terminated by defendant at a certain date. What he (Mr. Lucas) would have to prove was that a partnership existed up to a certain day, and then he would ask for an account to be taken.

Mr. Denys, for the defendant, denied there was any partnership at all, and he denied that the plaintiff had succeeded in the suit. He said the plaintiff had done, he asked for an account to be taken between the parties. It was perfectly certain under the circumstances, there was no definite time for the partnership to exist, and he therefore was in a partnership with Mr. Lucas. The partnership was terminated by defendant at a certain date. What he (Mr. Lucas) would have to prove was that a partnership existed up to a certain day, and then he would ask for an account to be taken.

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CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

At 4 P.M.—August 15.

Station.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Thermometer.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.	Remarks.
Haiphong, 20.648.6181	SE	1	c	—	—	—
Hongkong, 20.648.6174	SE	1	c	—	—	—
Amoy, 20.648.6176	SE	1	c	—	—	—
Manila, 20.648.6177	SW	4	c	0.18	—	—
Swatow, 20.648.6178	SW	2	c	—	—	—
Shanghai, 20.648.6179	SE	4	c	—	—	—
Nagasaki, 20.648.6180	SW	2	c	—	—	—
Yokohama, 20.648.6181	SE	2	c	—	—	—

Hongkong Observatory, August 14.

Station.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Thermometer.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.	Remarks.
Haiphong, 20.648.6181	SE	1	c	—	—	—
Hongkong, 20.648.6174	SE	1	c	—	—	—
Amoy, 20.648.6176	SE	1	c	—	—	—
Manila, 20.648.6177	SW	4	c	0.18	—	—
Swatow, 20.648.6178	SW	2	c	—	—	—
Shanghai, 20.648.6179	SE	4	c	—	—	—
Nagasaki, 20.648.6180	SW	2	c	—	—	—
Yokohama, 20.648.6181	SE	2	c	—	—	—

Hongkong Observatory, July 14.

Station.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Thermometer.	Direction.	Force.	Weather.	Remarks.
Haiphong, 20.648.6181	SE	1	c	—	—	—
Hongkong, 20.648.6174	SE	1	c	—	—	—

